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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/604,573	07/31/2003	Andrew Roman Gizara	ATTORICE DOCKET NO.	1572
,	90 12/02/2004		EXAM	INER
ANDREW R. GIZARA			RILEY, SHAWN	
24471 CORTA CRESTA DRIVE LAKE FOREST, CA 92630			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2838	

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/604,573	GIZARA, ANDREW ROMAN				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Shawn Riley	2838				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tire y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed  ys will be considered timely.  the mailing date of this communication.  ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on july 2	2003 filing.					
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ This	s action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under E	·					
Disposition of Claims						
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraws</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) 16-21 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1-3,7,8 and 14 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 4-6, 9-13,15 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or</li> </ul>	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers	·					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received.  Is have been received in Applicate or the contract of	ion No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	•				
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date</li> </ol>	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	Patent Application (PTO-152)				

### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Specification

Applicant(s) is(are) reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure. The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "comprising", "means", and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

#### Claim Objections

Claim 15 is objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.75(a) because of the following informalities: the dependency of claim 15 is not clear, for examination purposes it is seen to depend on claim 9. (note that reference to multiple claims is not proper for at least the reason that claims change scope/deleted/(unclear dependencies)/etc.)

Claims 1-21 are objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.75(a) because of the following informalities: the claims are written in improper legal format, e.g., (use of colons and semicolons). Appropriate correction is required. The amount of improper language used throughout the claims is extensive and revision is required to overcome this objection. Applicant(s) is(are) required to revise **ALL** of the claims **COMPLETELY**.

## Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

2. Claims 1, 2, 8, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Rozsypal (U.S. Patent 6,781,353) in view of Masaki(U.S. Patent 4,988,923). The Rozsypal reference discloses the limitations of the invention as claimed including: An integrated circuit package comprising, a semiconductor die of plural separate power supply voltage domains (e.g., V<sub>BATT</sub>/V<sub>OUT</sub>/V<sub>REF</sub> etc.); a switch mode DC-to-DC converter (see, e.g., figure 2 element 104) including at least: a power switching transistor (S<sub>1</sub>/S<sub>2</sub>), and an output voltage fixing circuit (control circuit of comprising 250/230/221/246/etc.). However, Rozsypal does not show an inductor having a core. Masaki shows (see Figure 8) an inductor having a core. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to utilize an inductor having a core of Masaki into the circuit of Rozsypal for the reason of a design choice wherein the use of an inductance is commonly used to change the overall impedance of a system to change the charging/discharging time of energy

stored therein. See for example figure 8 of Masaki wherein the designer contemplates which type of inductance (with/without a core) would be most beneficial overall to the

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circuit. See column 3 line 29-38 of Masaki.

As to claim 2;

The integrated circuit package of claim 1 wherein said semiconductor die comprises a

voltage reference (V<sub>REF</sub>), coupled to an error amplifier (247), and a voltage comparator

(220), for use in the feedback loop (V<sub>OUT</sub>) of the output voltage DC-tO-DC converter

fixing circuit of said DC-to-DC converter.

As to claim 8 and likewise 14,

the Rozsypal and Masaki reference disclose the limitations of the invention as claimed as

described above. However, Rozsypal and Masaki do not show a substrate of fiberglass

resin epoxy of type FR4 based laminate material for mounting said DC-to-DC Converter

components. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to utilize

the a substrate of fiberglass resin epoxy of type FR4 based laminate material for

mounting said DC-to-DC Converter components into the circuit of Rozsypal and Masaki

since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a

known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious

design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

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### Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

4. Claims 3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Rozsypal in view of Masaki (U.S. Patent ) in light of Ito et al. (U.S. Patent 6,683,767). The Rozsypal and Masaki reference disclose the limitations of the invention as claimed as described above. However, Rozsypal and Masaki do not show a bandgap reference circuit to produce the reference voltage (V<sub>REF</sub>). Ito et al. shows (see Figure 29) a band-gap reference. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to utilize the a band-gap reference of Ito et al. into the circuit of Rozsypal and Masaki for the reason of supplying a reference voltage with a well controlled output voltage value. See column 16 line 5-27 of Ito et al.

Further, as to claim 7 the Rozsypal and Masaki reference disclose the limitations of the invention as claimed as described above. However, Rozsypal and Masaki do not show a charge pump circuit. Ito et al. shows (see Figure 25) a charge pump. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to utilize the charge pump of Ito et al. into the circuit of Rozsypal

and Masaki for the reason of supplying a bias voltages to drive an output signal. See column 14

line 22-46 of Ito et al.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 4-6, and 9-13 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but

would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base

claim and any intervening claims further, claim 15 would be allowable if dependent on claim 9

and not simulataneously on two claims.

6. Claims 16-21 are allowable over the prior art of record.

7. As allowable subject matter has been indicated, applicant's response must either comply

with all formal requirements or specifically traverse each requirement not complied with. See 37

C.F.R. § 1.111(b) and section 707.07(a) of the M.P.E.P.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: No prior art 8.

uncovered anticipates or renders obvious applicant(s) claimed integrated circuit as claimed

including a semiconductor die having a decoder that compares an entry from a table

corresponding to the present power state of said semiconductor die to a clock counter frequency

divider output to determine duty cycle and/or switching frequency of said power switching

transistor for said output voltage fixing circuit.

Further, no prior art uncovered anticipates or renders obvious applicant(s) claimed

integrated circuit as claimed including semiconductor die containing a plurality of pads from

which to accept a binary number offset for fine tuning the duty cycle and/or switching frequency

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by modifying the value compared to the clock counter frequency divider in said output voltage fixing circuit of said DC-to-DC converter or where the gate driving signal output from said semiconductor die is connected through a trimmed delay circuit to fine tune the duty cycle of pulse width modulator or pulse frequency modulator of the output voltage fixing circuit of said DC-to-DC converter.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry from other than the applicant/attorney of record concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to the Patent Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 1.866.217.9197. Any inquiry from a member of the press concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner or the application should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs at 703.305.8341. Any inquiry from the applicant or an attorney of record concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Examiner Riley whose telephone number is 571.272.2083. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 7:30-6:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. The Examiner's Supervisor is Mike Sherry who can be reached at 571.272.2084. Any inquiry about a case's location, retrieval of a case, or receipt of an amendment into a case or information regarding sent correspondence to a case should be directed to 2800's Customer Service Center at 571.272.2815. Any papers to be sent by fax MUST BE sent to fax number 703.872.9306. Any inquiry of a general nature of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is 571.272.2800. Status information of cases may be found at <a href="http://pair-direct.uspto.gov">http://pair-direct.uspto.gov</a> wherein unpublished application information is found through private PAIR and published application information is found through public PAIR. Further help on using the PAIR system is available at 1.866.217.9197 (Electronic Business Center).

November 04

Shawn Riley Primary Examiner